2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Report submitted by Indonesia

1. Since Indonesia became a party to the NPT in 1979, it has shown full commitment both to the letter and spirit of the Treaty. As a declared non-nuclear weapon State, Indonesia has always been in the forefront of the international community's concerted efforts for non-proliferation and for a nuclear-weapons-free world.

2. Indonesia continues to regard the Treaty as a cornerstone of the non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for nuclear disarmament. It is committed to preserving the Treaty's integrity through the full implementation of its provisions as well as the consensus documents of 1995 and 2000 by all States Parties which provide the yardstick to determine its integrity and viability.

Article I

3. Indonesia wishes to emphasize the particular importance attached to the strict observance of this Article which enjoins nuclear-weapons States not to transfer nuclear weapons or control over such weapons to non-nuclear States. It also prohibits the former from assisting or encouraging the latter from manufacturing or acquiring such weapons. These allow for no exceptions to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and are binding in times of peace as well as in times of war. This also includes an obligation to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear States parties to the Treaty and cooperation for military purposes under any kind of security arrangements. Regrettably, these obligations have been disregarded by some States Parties which calls for their effective implementation.

Article II

4. Indonesia continues to abide by its obligation not to receive nuclear weapons or gain control over such weapons, either directly or indirectly. Most importantly, it is firmly committed not to manufacture or otherwise acquire these weapons and not seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of these weapons.

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Article III

5. The role of the IAEA as the competent authority for strengthening the non-proliferation regime through its comprehensive safeguards, verification procedures and Additional Protocol has been consistently supported by Indonesia. Thus, it has fully cooperated with the Agency and earned its confidence by ensuring compliance with peaceful use undertakings, especially in the context of non-diversion of declared nuclear materials and the absence of undeclared nuclear activities.

6. However, it is fully recognized that access to nuclear technology due to its dual nature also facilitates the acquisition of a weapons capability. This places a special responsibility on the States concerned to build confidence with the international community to dispel any concerns about proliferation. They need to ensure that the IAEA is able and permitted to verify that these capabilities are being used exclusively for peaceful purposes through appropriate mechanisms.

Article IV

7. In Indonesia's view, restrictions on the supply of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes corrode the Treaty's provisions and deepen the inherent imbalances and discrimination between the nuclear-haves and have-nots. Hence, the question of assured access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy can usefully be pursued by implementing the IAEA's proposal for the establishment of multilateral or international facilities. This would provide internationally guaranteed and economically feasible supplies of nuclear fuel and services in a transparent manner open to participation by all States and thereby meet the future energy needs of both developed and developing nations.

8. As a long-term strategy, Indonesia has recognized that dependence on oil should be reduced and replaced by other renewable resources, including nuclear energy. It is envisioned that the introduction of nuclear power programmes would not only satisfy the increased demands for electricity but also serve the dual purpose of saving finite fossil resources for the future and as an integral part of efforts to reduce global warming. While pursuing these policies, Indonesia will endeavour to strike a harmonious balance between verification, promotional activities and technical cooperation with regard to the utilization of nuclear energy. The IAEA can play a useful role in launching a campaign to educate the public about the wide-ranging ramifications of a programme for nuclear energy in the twenty-first century.

9. The law enforcement authorities in Indonesia are fully aware of the dangers posed to its nuclear infrastructure by non-State actors. Hence, they have taken appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of its nuclear installations and facilities in accordance with internationally required standards.

Article V

10. The 2000 Final Document has stipulated that Article V concerning potential benefits from peaceful applications of nuclear explosions is to be interpreted in the context of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. This Treaty is awaiting ratification by the Indonesian Parliament. Meanwhile, Indonesia is gratified by the progress made, among others, in the creation of a verification regime to ensure compliance with its provisions and looks forward for further advances during the

next Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty scheduled to be held in September 2005.

Article VI

11. Indonesia is deeply concerned at the asymmetry in the implementation of commitments for nuclear disarmament. In the near term, the weapons States must give up plans for the development of new types of nuclear weapons; facilitate the early entry into force of the CTBT; expedite the resumption of negotiations leading to the conclusion of a treaty to ban the use of fissile materials for weapons purposes; devalue the role of nuclear weapons in security policies; and render irreversible and verifiable the nuclear reductions agreed in the Moscow Treaty. Most fundamentally, multilaterally negotiated agreements for the total elimination of arsenals within a time-bound framework remains Indonesia's priority objective in the nuclear equation. Such an approach will ensure the vitality and longevity of the non-proliferation regime.

Article VII

12. In accordance with the right of States to conclude regional treaties for the total absence of nuclear weapons from their territories, Indonesia along with other signatories to the Bangkok Treaty, has called for the early ratification of its Protocol by the nuclear weapon States. We are hopeful that consultations will continue with a greater sense of urgency in resolving outstanding differences which will ensure the effectiveness of the zone.

13. In this regard, Indonesia emphasizes the paramount importance of providing security assurances to the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons through a legally binding international instrument. This will constitute a critical element to maintain the norms of the non-proliferation regime.

Article VIII

14. Deals with amendments to the Treaty and convening of Review Conferences until 1995; hence, non-applicable. Yet, it is pertinent to recall that the three 1995 decisions — Strengthening the Review Process, Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament and the Indefinite Extension of the Treaty — along with the Resolution on the Middle East are integral and inseparable.

Article IX

15. Any State that does not sign the Treaty prior to its entry into force may accede to it at any time. There are three non-signatories. The lack of progress in nuclear disarmament is an important obstacle to universalization of the Treaty proclaimed in 1995. It is unlikely that they will accede to the Treaty but it is important that they conform to the collectively agreed norms and obligations of the non-proliferation regime.

Article X

16. Indonesia regrets the withdrawal of the DPRK from the NPT and calls on that State to resume its full obligations under the Treaty and the safeguards agreement

with the IAEA. The question of future withdrawals will have to be dealt with through negotiations and a consensus decision.

17. The 1995 decisions included a Strengthened Review Process and an indefinite extension of the Treaty that was intended to ensure accountability, inter alia, by submitting annual reports on the implementing of its provisions. Such reporting, called for in the 2000 document, would contribute substantively to the regime's credibility and acceptance.

18. Indonesia continues to support the consensus decisions adopted by the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences. It remains convinced of the need to follow through by all States Parties on the commitments contained in those documents in their entirety to solidify the non-proliferation regime and to place it on a more solid footing.

19. The Non-Aligned Movement has proposed the creation of an open-ended intersessional standing committee to ensure the implementation of the Treaty's obligations and other related agreements. Its implementation would augment the collective capabilities of the NPT States Parties to monitor and promote both non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament and thereby contribute substantively to the restoration of confidence in the credibility of the non-proliferation regime.